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(54) Title: BLANCHED PEANUTS WITH GROUND PEANUT SKIN COATING AND PROCESS (57) Abstract A method of making blanched peanuts having a coating of finely ground peanut skins, pregelatinized starch, a hydrophilic colloid film former, a sugar, and sodium chloride adhered directly to the blanched peanuts. The coating is applied to raw blanched peanuts by first applying pregelatinized starch, then an aqueous solution of hydrophilic colloid film former and then the particulate seasoning materials including ground peanut skins, a sugar, and sodium chloride with the resulting product then being roasted. This process eliminates both the problem of waste associated with blanched peanuts and loss of flavor caused by skins flaking off.		

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1 BLANCHED PEANUTS WITH FLAVORED SKINS AND PROCESS

 This invention relates to peanut kernels, and particularly to the treatment thereof, by a process including roasting, to reapply peanut skins removed by blanching
5 in a form which improves the palatability of the product.

 As heretofore carried out, the roasting of peanut kernels, separated from their shells or husks, has been effected, either with or without the addition of oil, either before or after removal of the skins from the
10 kernels. When the skins are retained on the peanuts for roasting, they become brittle and are easily dislodged during normal handling and shipment in commercial distribution. When the skins are removed prior to roasting,
15 by a process generally known as blanching, the characteristic flavor contribution of the skins is lost. And, the skins currently have little commercial value beyond use as an additive for animal feed.

 In U.S. Patent 2,813,029 to Shirk, there is disclosed a process for coating peanuts still containing
20 their skins. According to the disclosure, peanuts are coated with corn syrup, roasted in oil, and then salted. It is disclosed that the products have improved palatability; however, experience with products of this type has shown that the skins still flake and peel off at a greater rate
25 than would be desired, leaving large amounts of coated, salted skins at the bottom of the packaging container upon opening.

 The problem of flaking off of coated peanut skins was recognized by Alikonis, et al. in U.S. Patent
30 3,062,660, wherein they proposed employing a zein coating

1 to more tightly adhere the skins. In addition to the zein,
the coating could also contain antioxidants, flavoring
materials, coloring materials, and the like to improve
other product characteristics. While coatings applied
5 according to this process do increase the adherence of
the skins to the peanuts, the process requires applying
the coating as an alcoholic solution of zein plasticized
with materials such as fatty acids, mono- and diglycerides
of edible fatty acids, and acetylated monoglycerides.

10 In another attempt to coat peanuts, Green,
et al. in U.S. Patent 4,161,545, disclosed a honey-coated
roasted nut product which is prepared by first coating
raw nuts with a mixture of honey and water, and then
enrobing with a dry mixture of sugar and starch prior
15 to roasting. After roasting and cooling, the nuts may
be salted. They disclosed that if there are any breaks
in the skins of the nuts, the golden color of the roasted
nut and the reddish skins blend together better as one
color than in the case when honey is not used. Further,
20 they note that the honey causes the skins to stick better
to the nuts, thus resulting in a finished roasted product
being more attractive due to the skins being more uniformly
attached. Experience shows, however, that significant
quantities of skins still flake from the nuts.

25 In U.S. Patent 2,631,938, Miers, et al. dis-
closed that the shelf stability of roasted nuts could be
improved by applying a coating of a calcium low-methoxyl
pectinate film containing salt. The film can also con-
tain sugars, gums, polyhydric alcohol, and the like,
30 as plasticizers, and other additives such as coloring
can be added to improve the appearance. The only

1 examples disclosed relate to almonds which are coated after
roasting.

In U.S. Patent 3,314,800 to Noznick, et al. there
is disclosed a process for adhering a seasoning mix to
5 blached peanuts prior to dry roasting. According to
this process, an aqueous adhesive mixture comprising
vital wheat gluten, salt and a food acid is applied to
the nuts prior to dry roasting. In addition to these
required ingredients, the coating can also contain
10 flavorings, dextrin, and the like. Peanuts processed
in this manner do not have the disadvantage of flaking
skins; however, because the skins are totally absent, the
products lack the characteristic desirable flavor of
peanuts with skins.

15 It is an object of the present invention to
provide a peanut product, and a method for preparing it,
wherein the characteristic flavor of the peanut skins can
be retained without having the associated problem of
large quantities of skins flaking off during normal
20 distribution and handling.

Moreover, it is an object of the present inven-
tion to eliminate the waste usually associated with
blached peanuts and to provide a blached peanut product
having a non-flaking coating containing peanut skins.

25 These and other objects are achieved according
to the present invention which provides an improved peanut
product and a process for preparing it. In its broad
aspects, the peanut product comprises blached peanuts
having a coating directly adhered to the exterior surfaces
30 of the peanuts, said coating comprising: finely-ground
peanut skins, pregelatinized starch, a hydrophilic colloid
film former, a sugar, and sodium chloride.

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1 The process according to the invention comprises
in its broad aspects: tumbling raw, blanched peanuts with
pregelatinized starch for a period of time effective to
uniformly coat the peanuts; applying an aqueous solution
5 of a hydrophilic colloid film former to the resulting
starch-coated raw peanuts and tumbling the peanuts until
the resulting coating becomes uniform and sufficiently
tacky to adhere particulate seasoning materials; applying
particulate seasoning materials comprising ground peanut
10 skins, sugar and sodium chloride to the peanuts while the
coating is tacky, and tumbling the peanuts until the
seasoning materials uniformly coat the exterior surfaces
thereof; and roasting the resulting coated peanuts.

 The product and process of the present inven-
15 tion accordingly eliminate the wastage hitherto attendant
upon the blanching of peanut kernels, and the skins are
incorporated into the finished peanut product to impart
a characteristic and desirable flavor thereto.

 The peanuts employed according to the present
20 invention are blanched. While blanching can be accom-
plished in any manner desired, it is preferably done
in a manner which will be non-destructive to the flavor
and color of the skins. For example, procedures which
leave any residue of abrasive or other grit in the skins
25 should not be employed. Where the quality of the skins
is reduced by the blanching procedure, high quality
skins from a non-destructive blanching process can be
substituted for the original skins.

 In carrying out the preferred process, which
30 is principally continuous, shelled peanut kernels are
blanched by progressing them (e.g., on a conveyor

1 arrangement) successively through a fine water spray;
through a drying oven maintained, for example, at a
temperature of about 100°C.; and between a series of
rubber friction rollers. The combined action of the
5 water spray and drying oven causes the skins of the kernels
to both shrink and become brittle, so that they loosen
and tend to separate from the kernels. The action of
the friction rollers, of which there may be a number of
pair, is to assure that the skins become properly detached
10 from the kernels so that they may be swept up in a current
of air which is drawn through the mass of peanuts and then
passed through a filtering bag or separator system to
accumulate the skins.

A principal part of the coating according to the
15 invention is a seasoning mix which comprises ground peanut
skins, sodium chloride and a sugar. The seasoning mix
is preferably prepared by comminuting the skins, such as
by grinding, mixing them with fine, granulated sodium
chloride and a sugar; and sieving the mix to obtain a
20 uniformly-flowable, particulate, dry seasoning mix.

The skins are comminuted in any suitable manner
to achieve a uniform, fine particle size. Commercial
comminuting and grinding equipment capable of reducing
the skins to a particle size permitting them to pass
25 through an about 32 mesh Tyler Standard, and preferably
through a 48 mesh Tyler Standard sieve is suitable.
Large particles of ground skins are preferably removed
prior to preparing the seasoning mix by suitable sieving
means. Most preferably, the ground skins will pass
30 through a 32 mesh Tyler Standard sieve and be retained
on a 65 mesh Tyler Standard sieve.

1 The sodium chloride is preferably finely granu-
lated. One suitable commercially-available granulated
salt is Morton's Purex salt, extra fine granulated. This
salt contains minor amounts of flow control agents to
5 maintain flowability under humid conditions.

 The sugar employed according to the present
invention can be any suitably sweet sugar which can be
applied as a free-flowing powder of fine particle size.
Among the sugars which can be employed are those selected
10 from the group consisting of sucrose, glucose, fructose,
invert sugar, corn syrup solids, and high fructose corn
syrup solids. The preferred sugar is sucrose. The
sugar will preferably be a coating grade sugar having
a particle size at least fine as the salt and peanut
15 skin components.

 The components of the seasoning mix are pre-
ferably dry blended and then sieved to assure uniformly-
small particle sizes prior to application to the peanuts.
Blending can be achieved in any suitable equipment,
20 such as a V-blender. And, the seasoning mix is preferably
sieved to a particle size permitting passage through
a 35 mesh Tyler Standard sieve. While other components
can be employed in the seasoning mix according to the
present invention, it is preferred that the seasoning
25 mix consist essentially of the peanut skins, the sodium
chloride and the sugar. According to one preferred
embodiment of the invention, citric acid may be added
in an amount effective to reduce the degree of browning
of the product during roasting; surprisingly, we have
30 found that levels of citric acid of from about 0.1 to
about 0.5% based on the weight of the coating are effective

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1 for this purpose. In another especially preferred embodiment according to the present invention, the seasoning mix will consist of these three components and contain greater than 19% ground peanut skins.

5 The coating adheres directly to the exterior surfaces of the peanuts. By this, it is meant that the surfaces of the peanut kernels are not precoated with added oil or other material which may tend to effect the desired tight bond between the coating and surfaces
10 of the peanut kernels. The coating is tightly adhered so that a minimum amount becomes dislodged during commercial handling and packaging, and upon contact with hands during consumption.

To obtain the most attractive end-product,
15 the peanuts are sorted to remove split, cracked and otherwise defective peanuts prior to application of the coating. The peanuts are then charged into a rotatable coating reel or other suitable device which is capable of tumbling the peanut kernels along with added coating materials.
20 This coating can be conducted continuously or batch-wise, as desired.

In the first stage of the coating, pregelatinized starch, such as pregelatinized potato starch is added to the tumbling peanuts at a rate effective to provide a
25 uniform coating over the exterior surfaces of the peanuts. The rate of addition, and the total tumbling time to achieve the uniform coating, will depend upon the size of the batch, the rate of tumbling, and the ratio of starch to peanuts. Typically, the addition of the
30 starch will take from about 5 seconds to about 1 minute and the total tumbling time will take from about 30 seconds

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1 to about 2 minutes. Preferably, the starch will comprise from about 0.1 to about 1% of the total weight of the peanut product, and from about 0.5 to about 5.0% based on the weight of the coating.

5 After application of the uniform coating of starch to the peanuts, an aqueous solution comprising a hydrophilic colloid film former is applied to the tumbling peanuts in an amount and at a rate effective to provide a uniform coating to the exterior surfaces
10 of the peanuts. Tumbling is continued for a period of time effective to render the coating sufficiently tacky to adhere particulate seasoning materials. The exact rate of addition of the film former solution and the tumbling time effective to provide the uniform
15 tacky coating will depend upon the type of hydrophilic film former employed, the rate of tumbling, the batch size, the rate of moisture removal, the concentration of the hydrophilic colloid film former in the solution, and the total amount of solution applied. Typically,
20 however, when employing the preferred materials and amounts, it is found that the solution can be added over a period of from about 15 seconds to about 1 minute with proper uniformity and tackiness achieved within a period of from about 3 to 10 minutes.

25 The hydrophilic colloid film former can be any of the natural or modified hydrophilic colloid film formers known to the art which are suitably water soluble and provide a tacky consistency during the drying stage. Among the suitable materials which can be employed accord-
30 ing to the present invention are those selected from the group consisting of gum acacia, gelatin, guar gum, dextrans,

1 alginates, cellulose derivatives, and vegetable protein
fractions. One particularly preferred hydrophilic
colloid film former is gum acacia. Where gum acacia
is employed, it will typically be prepared as an
5 aqueous solution containing from about 12 to about 25%
solids. The solution should be fluid enough to permit
uniform application, but not so dilute that excessive
tumbling times are required to achieve the desired
tacky surface. Typically, the dry weight of gum
10 acacia or other film former will comprise from about
0.25 to about 1.5% of the weight of the final product
and from about 2 to about 10% of the weight of the
coating.

When the surfaces of the tumbling peanut
15 kernels, coated with the starch and the hydrophilic
film former solution, have achieved the necessary
degree of tackiness to adhere particulate seasoning
materials, the particulate seasoning material as des-
cribed above is applied in an amount and at a rate
20 effective to uniformly coat the exterior surfaces of
the peanuts. Again, the exact time of application and
total tumbling to achieve the uniform coating will depend
upon a number of factors. Typically, however, the sea-
soning mix will be added within a period of from about
25 10 seconds to about one minute, with tumbling being
continued for from about 5 seconds to about 30 seconds
after complete addition of the dry seasoning mix.
Experience will show the person skilled in the art
the appropriate time for terminating addition and
30 tumbling.

1 After the surfaces of the peanuts become uni-
formly coated and dried to the optimum degree, continued
tumbling will dislodge some of the coating materials.
Thus, it is preferred to immediately remove the coated
5 product when the surfaces appear uniformly coated with
a minimum of remaining coating material still unattached.
It is preferred that the coating material be applied
in an amount of from about 5 to about 15% based upon
the weight of the final product. Most preferably,
10 the final product will contain at least 5 and less
than 10% of the coating material.

When substantially all of the seasoning mate-
rial has been taken up by the kernels, the resulting
coated peanuts are transferred to a roasting oven,
15 preferably by an appropriate conveyor device which
transports them in a continuous progression through
a roasting oven maintained at a temperature, for
example of from about 150° to about 180°, preferably
about 170°C. This step causes not only a roasting
20 of the meat of the peanut kernels, but also causes
this coating containing peanut skins to unite with the
kernel and become substantially integral therewith,
giving the finished peanut product, a mottled and
textured surface appearance.

25 The seasoning imparts a characteristic savory
flavor to the kernels; and, as has been already touched
on above, the method of the invention has the advantage
that it eliminates the waste hereto created by the
blanching of kernels, and provides a blanched peanut
30 product which is not only seasoned but has some of the
characteristic taste attributes associated with unblanched
nuts.

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1 The following example is provided to illustrate and explain what is presently considered the best mode for carrying out the invention. The data is for illustrative purposes to guide the person of ordinary skill in the art and is not to be taken as limiting in any regard. Unless otherwise indicated, all parts and percentages are by weight.

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EXAMPLE

This example describes the preparation of peanuts seasoned according to the invention.

Shelled, raw unblanched peanuts are contacted
5 with a fine spray of water to thoroughly wet the skins.
The wetted peanuts are then dried in a convection oven
at a temperature of about 100°C. to loosen the skins and
cause them to become brittle. The peanuts are then
blanched by passing between rubber friction rollers.
10 A current of air is passed through the resulting mass
of blanched peanuts and skins to remove the skins. The
skins are then separated from the air current and collected
in a filtering bag.

The skins are finely ground through a Stokes
15 Tornado mill at high speed using a No. 0.029 Screen.
The resulting ground peanut skins all pass through a
32 mesh Tyler Standard sieve and all are retained on a
65 mesh Tyler Standard sieve. The peanuts and skins are
then recombined with the following other ingredients in
20 the amounts shown, according to the procedure which
follows the table:

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Blanched peanuts	1000 grams
25	Pregelatinized starch	1.7 grams
	Gum acacia solution (18.4% solids)	35 ml.
	Ground peanut skins	17.5 grams
	Fine granulated/Caster sucrose	50 grams
30	Sodium chloride	12 grams

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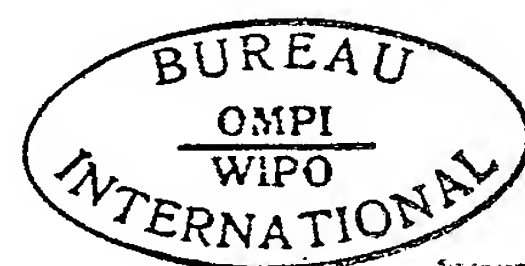
1 The peanuts are charged into a rotatable coating
pan equipped with ribs. Rotation of the pan is begun, the
pregelatinized starch is added, and the peanuts and starch
are tumbled in the pan for about one minute. The gum
5 acacia solution is then added gradually to the tumbling
peanuts to provide a uniform coating; and tumbling is
continued for about 3-½ minutes after the start of
addition, until the surfaces of the peanuts become
uniformly tacky. When the proper degree of tackiness
10 is achieved, a blend of the peanut skins, sucrose and
sodium chloride is then slowly added to the tumbling
peanuts. The blend was previously prepared by mixing
and sieving through a 35 mesh Tyler Standard sieve. The
tumbling is terminated after about 45 seconds from the
15 start of addition of the blend; and the resulting,
uniformly-coated peanuts are immediately removed from
the pan.

 The peanuts are then roasted by continuously
conveying them on an open mesh conveyor through a roasting
20 oven maintained at approximately 170°C. After roasting
in the oven, the product is cooled on the conveyor by
drawing room temperature air past the peanuts held
thereon. The total roasting and cooling operation takes
about 20 minutes.

25 The product is packed in nitrogen gas flushed,
flexible laminated foil pouches.

 The above description is for the purpose of
describing the invention to people having ordinary skill
in the art to enable them to practice it. It is not
30 meant to detail all of the obvious modifications and
variations of the invention which will become apparent

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¹ upon reading. It is intended, however, that all such modifications and variations be included within the scope of the invention which is defined by the following claims.

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1 WHAT WE CLAIM IS:

1. A peanut product comprising blanched peanuts having a coating directly adhered to the exterior surfaces of the peanuts, said coating comprising: finely ground peanut
5 skins; pregelatinized starch; a hydrophilic colloid film former, a sugar, and sodium chloride.

2. A peanut product according to Claim 1 wherein the peanut skins comprise greater than 19% of the weight of the coating.

10 3. A peanut product according to Claim 2 wherein the coating comprises from at least 5 to less than 10% of the weight of the product.

4. A peanut product according to Claim 1 wherein the coating further comprises citric acid in an amount
15 effective to reduce the degree of browning during roasting.

5. A peanut product according to Claim 1 wherein the peanut skins are ground to a particle size permitting them to pass through a 32 mesh Tyler Standard sieve.

6. A peanut product according to Claim 5 wherein
20 the peanut skins are ground to a particle size permitting them to be retained on a 65 mesh Tyler Standard sieve.

7. A peanut product according to Claim 1 wherein the hydrophilic colloid film former comprises a member selected from the group consisting of gum acacia, gelatin,
25 guar gum, dextrans, alginates, cellulose derivatives, and vegetable protein fractions.

8. A peanut product according to Claim 7 wherein the hydrophilic colloid film former comprises gum acacia.

9. A peanut product according to Claim 1 wherein
30 the sugar comprises a member selected from the group consisting of sucrose, glucose, fructose, invert sugar, corn syrup solids and high fructose corn syrup solids.

1 10. A peanut product according to Claim 9 wherein
the sugar comprises sucrose.

 11. A peanut product according to Claim 10 wherein
the peanut skins comprise greater than 19% of the weight of
5 the coating.

 12. A peanut product according to Claim 11 wherein
the coating comprises from at least 5 to less than 10%
of the weight of the product.

 13. A peanut product according to Claim 12 wherein
10 the peanut skins are ground to a particle size permitting
them to pass through a 32 mesh Tyler Standard sieve and be
retained on a 65 mesh Tyler Standard sieve.

 14. A peanut product according to Claim 13 wherein
the hydrophilic colloid film former comprises gum acacia.

15 15. A process for preparing a peanut product
comprising blanched peanuts having a coating containing
ground peanut skins directly adhered to the exterior
surfaces of the peanuts, the process comprising:

 tumbling raw, blanched peanuts with pregelatinized
20 starch for a period of time effective to uniformly coat the
peanuts;

 applying an aqueous solution of hydrophilic
colloid film former to the resulting starch-coated raw
peanuts and tumbling the peanuts until the resulting coating
25 becomes uniform and sufficiently tacky to adhere particulate
seasoning materials;

 applying particulate seasoning materials comprising
ground peanut skins, a sugar, and sodium chloride to the
peanuts while the coating is tacky and tumbling the peanuts
30 until the seasoning materials uniformly coat the exterior
surfaces thereof; and

 roasting the resulting coated peanuts.

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1 16. A process according to Claim 15 wherein
the peanut skins comprise greater than 19% of the weight
of the coating.

 17. A process according to Claim 16 wherein
5 the coating comprises from at least 5 to less than 10%
of the weight of the product.

 18. A process according to Claim 15 wherein
the coating further comprises citric acid in an amount
effective to reduce browning during roasting.

10 19. A process according to Claim 15 wherein
the peanut skins are ground to a particle size permitting
them to pass through a 32 mesh Tyler Standard sieve.

 20. A process according to Claim 19 wherein
the peanut skins are ground to a particle size permitting
15 them to be retained on a 65 mesh Tyler Standard sieve.

 21. A process according to Claim 15 wherein
the hydrophilic colloid film former comprises a member
selected from the group consisting of gum acacia, gelatin,
guar gum, dextrans, alginates, cellulose derivatives, and
20 vegetable protein fractions.

 22. A process according to Claim 21 wherein
the hydrophilic film former comprises gum acacia.

 23. A process according to Claim 15 wherein
the sugar comprises a member selected from the group
25 consisting of sucrose, glucose, fructose, invert sugar,
corn syrup solids and high fructose corn syrup solids.

 24. A process according to Claim 23 wherein
the sugar comprises sucrose.

 25. A process according to Claim 24 wherein
30 the peanut skins comprise greater than 19% of the weight
of the coating.

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1 26. A process according to Claim 25 wherein
the coating comprises from at least 5 to less than 10%
of the weight of the product.

5 27. A process according to Claim 26 wherein
the peanut skins are ground to a particle size permitting
them to pass through a 32 mesh Tyler Standard sieve and
be retained on a 65 mesh Tyler Standard sieve.

 28. A process according to Claim 27 wherein
the hydrophilic colloid film former comprises gum acacia.

10 29. A product prepared according to the process
of either of Claims 15 or 28.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US82/01034

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ³		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC INT. CL. A23L 1/36 U.S. CL. 426/93, 293, 632		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	426/93, 293, 296, 295, 251, 270, 632, 289, 290, 291, 292, 303, 309	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁵		
Peanuts: Production, Processing, Products; By Woodruff; 2nd Ed; Avifubl; 1973		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
X	US, A, 3,314,800 Published 18 April 1967, Noznick et al	1-14
X	NL, C, 7,213,725 Published 27 December 1972, Unilever NV	1-29
X	US, A, 4,143,176 Published 06 March 1979, Krisinski et al	1-14
X	US, A, 4,161,545 Published 17 July 1979, Green et al	1-29
X	US, A, 3,063,843 Published 13 November 1962, Hadimoto	1-29
X	US, A, 3,062,660 Published 06 November 1962, Alikonis et al	4, 18
A	US, A, 3,671,266 Published 20 June 1972, Cooper et al	1-29
A	US, A, 4,260,637 Published 07 April 1981, Rispoli	1-29
A	US, A, 2,582,188 Published 08 January 1952, Zaloom	1-29
A P	US, A, 4,308,289 Published 29 December 1981, Huisman et al	1-29
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁵</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ²		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ²
8 October 1982		01 DEC 1982
International Searching Authority ¹		Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰
ISA/US		

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

A	US, A, 4,053,650 Published 11 October 1977, Chino et al	1-29
A	US, A, 2,631,938 Published 17 March 1953, Miers	1-29
A	DE, A1, 2,705,718 Published 17 August 1978, Maidhof-Automaten	1-29
A	DE, A1, 2,601,474 Published 29 July 1976, Swartberg Levensmid	1-29

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹⁰

This International search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter ¹² not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out ¹³, specifically:

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ¹¹

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.